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NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States.

No. 101. San Luis Folio. California. Area, 974 square miles. Between parallels 35° and $35^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat. and meridians $120^{\circ} 30'$ and 121° W. Long. Lies within the Coast Ranges, excepting in the west, the line of the Pacific coast extending diagonally across the quadrangle. The San Luis, Santa Lucia, and San José extend across the quadrangle, the Santa Lucia being the dominant mountain block. Two sheets of views show the high rugged coasts, prominent buttes among the mountains, and other aspects of the region.

No. 103. Nampa Folio. Idaho—Oregon. Area, 863.82 square miles. Between parallels $43^{\circ} 30'$ and 44° N. Lat. and meridians $116^{\circ} 30'$ and 117° W. Long. The quadrangle is in the lower part of the Snake River Valley, and is chiefly sagebrush desert, the irrigated lands, however, yielding good crops. The water flowing through the quadrangle is more than sufficient to irrigate the whole of it.

No. 106. Mount Stuart Folio. Washington. Area, 812.4 square miles. Between parallels 47° and $47^{\circ} 30'$ and meridians $120^{\circ} 30'$ and 121° W. Long. In the centre of the State, on the eastern slope of the Cascades. It contains both the oldest and the youngest rocks thus far discovered in the northern Cascades, and is thus a representative area for the geological province of which it is a part.

No. 107. Newcastle Folio. Wyoming—South Dakota. Area, 864 square miles. Between parallels $43^{\circ} 30'$ and 44° N. Lat. and meridians 104° and $104^{\circ} 30'$ W. Long. Being a part of the Great Plains and the Black Hills, it represents many features of both. One sheet shows the areas yielding artesian waters at various depths; another gives views of characteristic fossils, typical cliffs, the Cambria coal mine, etc.

No. 108. Edgemont Folio. South Dakota—Nebraska. Area, 871 square miles. Between parallels 43° and $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat. and meridians $103^{\circ} 30'$ and 104° W. Long. Also a part of the Black Hills and Great Plains. Includes an artesian water-sheet, and illustrations showing geological formations, fossils, and topography.

No. 109. Cottonwood Falls Folio. Kansas. Area, 938 square miles. Between parallels 38° and $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat. and meridians $96^{\circ} 30'$ and 97° W. Long. Within the limits of the Great Plains. The topographic forms are the result of erosive agencies acting on slightly-tilted sedimentary rocks.

UNITED STATES.—A Geological Map of Alabama. Scale not given. By Eugene A. Smith, State Geologist. Montgomery, Ala., 1904.

Six colours are used to show the geological formations, and various symbols are imposed on the colours to show the economic minerals found in each formation. The scale is small, but the map is excellent, and its information is clearly conveyed. The map accompanies an "Index to the Mineral Resources of Alabama," issued by the Geological Survey of the State.

UNITED STATES.—General Chart of Alaska. Scale, 1:2,534,400, or 40 statute miles to an inch. To accompany Reindeer Report for 1904. From Post Route Map issued by the P. O. Department, Washington, 1904.

This map will be very useful to all who are studying the development of Alaska.

It shows the situation of all the reindeer stations, public schools, and missions in the Territory.

UNITED STATES.—Geological Map of Indiana. Scale, 1:260,000, or 4 statute miles to an inch. Compiled by T. C. Hopkins. Department of Geology and Natural Resources, Indianapolis, 1904.

Colours are used to show the geological formations. The petroleum-producing areas are outlined, and the geological delineation is based upon field work during the years 1895–1903. The map accompanies the 28th Annual Report of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources of Indiana.

CANADA.—Railways in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Scale, 1:2,217,600, or 35 statute miles to an inch. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1904.

Shows the railways completed or building, with all their stations. As these data are laid down on the Land Office subdivision of the public lands, the relation of each section of land to transportation facilities is easily perceived.

CANADA.—Map showing Mounted Police Stations in North-Western Canada. Scale, 1:2,217,600, or 35 statute miles to an inch. Published by the authority of the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, 1904.

The most northern of these stations is at Herschell Island, an Arctic whaling rendezvous near the border of Alaska. There are only four of them north of the sixtieth parallel, excepting in the Yukon mining region and its Canadian approach *via* the Whitehorse-Dawson road, where they are numerous. A table of distances is given from Athabaska Landing to many more northerly points.

CANADA.—Map showing Mounted Police Stations in the North West Territories. Scale, 1,792,000, or 12.5 miles to an inch. Published by the authority of the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, 1904.

The map also shows the Indian Reservations, with their population, the trails, railroads, and telegraph lines.

CANADA.—Standard Topographical Map (Windsor Sheet). Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1904.

CHILE.—Isla de Mocha. Scale, 1:40,000, or .6 of a statute mile to an inch. Chilean Government, Santiago, 1903.

A topographic map of the island, which is off the coast of Chile in 38°19' S. Lat. The map accompanies an exhaustive monograph.

ASIA.

JAPAN, COREA, AND EASTERN CHINA.—Carta della Cina Orientale, Corea, Giappone ed Estremo Oriente Russo. Scale, 1:2,800,000, or 44.19 statute miles to an inch. Istituto Cartografico Italiano, Rome, no date. Price, L1.20.

The map shows the seat of the war in the far east and the adjacent regions. Though the scale is considerably larger than that of most atlases, not half the place-names clearly shown in the best atlases are given. The treaty ports are shown, but none of the Japanese naval stations is indicated as such, and the names of some of them do not appear. The best feature of the map is that the main lines of railroad are very clearly shown.

EUROPE.

ITALY.—Roma, Suburbio e Dintorni. Scale, 1:20,000, or .39 of a statute mile to an inch. Istituto Cartografico Italiano. Rome, 1904. Price, L1.50.

A very pleasing map based on detailed topographic surveys. White and five tints

of green are used to show elevation above the sea; and more detailed information relating to relief features is given by red contour lines with five metres as the contour interval. The scale is large enough for the legible printing of the names of many streets of Rome. The aqueducts, city limits, roads of various kinds, and much other information are given, and all places may be easily found on the map by referring to the index.

ITALY.—*Carte delle Strade Ferrate Italiane*. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.6 statute miles to an inch. Ministry of Public Works. Rome, 1904.

Each system of railroads is distinguished by a separate colour; distinction is also made between single and double track roads, and between those in operation or only in process of construction. Fourteen insets show the position of railroad stations in the leading cities.

SCOTLAND.—Loch Beoraid (Morar Basin). Scale, 1:21,120, or 1 statute mile to 3 inches. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, September, 1904.

This is another of the beautiful maps resulting from the bathymetrical survey of the fresh-water lochs of Scotland.

THE WORLD.

ECONOMIC.—Map of the Cotton-Growing Areas of the World (Mercator Projection). Compiled from Official Returns and Prof. Dunstan's Report. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* (July, 1904). Edinburgh.

The new information that the map adds to earlier cotton-growing maps relates to the areas where cotton is now being experimentally cultivated. The largest areas are in Africa, though the experiments are also being conducted on an important scale in Australia, northeast Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, and British Guiana.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 31-32 and 33-34. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904. Price 60 pf. for each part containing 2 map sheets.

Sheet 36 is a new map of the British Islands on the old scale of 1:3,700,000, or 58.3 statute miles to an inch; with much more data concerning the sea-floor around the islands than appeared in the earlier editions; insets of London, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight; 53 and 54 are revisions of sheets 3 and 4 of Vogel's 4-sheet map of the Balkan Peninsula, on a scale of 1:1,500,000, or 23.6 miles to an inch; 56, North and Middle Asia, is a new map of the Russian, Chinese, and Japanese Empires, on which the main features of our knowledge of the orography and hydrography of Asia are finely presented. None of the new maps appears in Parts 33 and 34, the sheets being revisions of plates 1 and 2 of the four-sheet map of the German Empire, and 3 and 4 of the four-sheet map of Austro-Hungary, all on a scale of 1:1,500,000, or 23.6 statute miles to an inch.